

them, her shoes reflecting the brightest polish of art, and above all, her face as clean, as fair, as transparent as you know her untainted mind is under all this, and there is not a chimney-sweep so low that he would not give her the side-walk, nor a clown, even among the clownish, who would not, if he dared to touch her, wipe his hands upon his clothes, and with delight carry her half a mile over the crossings, rather than she should soil, I had almost said, even the sole of her slipper. I hope you will pardon the homeliness of my illustrations. I wish to be understood; and in firing among the crowd, if I should happen to wound any one, I trust I shall not bring blood; for my arrows are sent on no hostile mission, and they are neither barbed nor poisoned.

I would have the windows of the farm houses adorned with flowers, not in rusty tin measures, and old, black glazed tea pots, and glass bottles, with the necks broken off, but in whole and handsome flower-pots, or neatly painted, wooden boxes, for they really cost nothing. I would have the piazzas or porches trellised with vines, or with scarlet runners, if nothing better can be had. I would have the door-yard filled with flowers and shrubbery—the roadside lined with trees; here a clump, and there a single line mingling the varieties as nature mingles them for fruit and cultivating them for mere ornament and beauty. But this is all, you tell me, for appearance sake! Well, is appearance nothing? Did you think nothing of appearance when you chose your wives; and nothing of your own appearance when you wished them confirm the election? But why should the pleasures of sight be so lightly esteemed? Why should they be spoken of in the language of disdain or indifference? Are they not as rational, as respectable, as valuable, as abundant, as innocent, as the pleasures of the mind and heart? Has God given us the sense of sight, so wonderful, so capacious, so infinitely varied in its resources and objects for no purpose? Is appearance nothing? What is more studied throughout the Creator's works? What object is there in nature, from the highest to the lowest; animate or inanimate, swimming in the sea or on the air, on the surface, or buried in the earth, which is not, upon examination, found to be as beautiful, as if it were finished for no other purpose than to be looked at? Take the shell that lies in the bottom of the ocean, the bird that bathes his wings in heaven's purest lifts, the flowers that carpet the earth with their varied splendor, the glittering stars that light up the deep arches of the skies with an eternal glory; take the combination of the countless elements of beauty, when the morning slowly lifts up the veil of night, and, as at the dawn of the creation, reveals the glories of the visible world, or when spring breaths upon the earth, and recalls the dead to life, and myriads and myriads of forms of new beings come forth at her voice; take the descending sun, as he reclines upon his western throne, and wraps around him the gorgeous robe of an unrivalled majesty; take the perfection of beauty as seen in a nearer, but more transcendent form, in man himself, in his symmetrical stature, in the well turned limbs, in the web of unrivalled softness and texture, which covers him in the tints of his complexion, in the grace of his movements, in the melody of his voice, in the eloquence of his eye, pouring out the fires of genius, or radiant with the charms of the affections, and so speaking to the soul; and will men say that appearance is nothing, and that the pleasures of the sight are not to be valued and cultivated? I say that appearance is always to be regarded; that we cannot render our homes too beautiful and attractive. Our first object should be to make our dwellings as convenient and comfortable as art can make them; our second object should be to render them to an equal extent tasteful and elegant. Do what we can, and all we can, we shall fall far short of rivaling even the simplest forms and combinations of nature.

We should do this on the ground of self-interest. Separate from the pleasures which we ourselves derive from it, it essentially increases the value of our estates. The beauty of a place, the ornamental trees and shrubs, even the garden flowers which embellish it, are always objects of attraction to a purchaser. We should do this from considerations of benevolence.—Buildings erected in good taste and proportions, and exhibiting a refined judgment and skill, and grounds highly cultivated and embellished, charm the eye of the traveller or passer by, and allow us to impart most bountifully, without diminishing our own stores. But there is another influence not to be overlooked. Habits of order and neatness, more personal cleanliness, still more the cultivation of a taste for beauty in ourselves and in everything which surrounds us and comes under our control, are in themselves promoters and securities of virtue. They become so by inspiring self-respect, and exalting our sense of character. The man who is known to respect himself, is always, in a measure, for that reason alone, secure of the respect of others. He finds, in that fact, a protection from incitements within to wrong and unworthy actions, or against degrading and dishonorable propositions from without.—There are likewise a natural sympathy and connexion between the love of natural beauty and the love of moral beauty. Respecting that in the physical world which is neat, useful, regular, symmetrical, and elegant, we come naturally to love and venerate in the moral world that which is of a corresponding type and character. What ever tends in the best sense to inspire or strengthen a sentiment of the dignity of our nature, serves to secure us from that which is degrading, unworthy and dishonorable. Personal appearance and personal manners are of vastly more importance, in a moral view, than men in general are willing to consider them. Vulgarly and slovenliness lead to low tastes and pursuits. I am not anxious to see the race of gentlemen farmers, technically so called, increased, though I feel no prejudice against them,

but I am very anxious that all Farmers should be gentlemen. I have no partiality for the kid-glove style of farming; but, on the other hand, I cannot see why the farmer should go with his hands unwashed.—I have not a little contempt for a farmer, who would consider himself above performing any labor which the business of the farm might render necessary, whether it be standing in the ditch, or treading down the manure heap; but I cannot think it necessary to his proper character, as a farmer that he should carry about him, when his services are finished, the badges of his employment, to the discredit of his own appearance, or to the offence and discomfort of others.

## THE TIMES.

—For President—  
**HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.**



**FAYETTE:**  
SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

Our attention has been so wholly occupied this week, as to leave us no time to attend to several matters intended for today's paper—one of which may be noted as the improvements of our place. They will not spoil by keeping, however.

### THE HARDS AND THE SOFTS.

The softs have finally triumphed in St. Louis—triumphantly triumphed. In the Democratic Association, some three months since, Judge Bowlin, the leading hard in the city, introduced a string of resolutions of the real locofoco, hard money order, which have been before the association ever since, until last Saturday, when they were finally disposed of. These resolutions were in favor of Gov. Reynolds and the Clique doctrine, and opposed by the editor of the Reporter and that portion of the Democratic party who support Mr. Penn and more liberal political views. Judge Bowlin's seventh resolution—which was designed to sustain the advocates of Jackson's currency bill in the Legislature—was lost 55 to 70, and the rest of the resolutions were postponed indefinitely—75 to 48.—This rebuke to his Excellency Governor Reynolds, and his Clique, is a severe, but merited one, and when it is recollected that Col. Benton himself was in St. Louis, during the time of the meeting, it is plainly to be seen the power he once possessed is fast slipping through his fingers.

The news of the defeat of Judge Bowlin's resolutions will be received with bad grace in this section, and the adoption of the following resolution by the Association during the same evening, by such a decisive vote as 69 to 33, will make it no less acceptable to "Arator," the "Giant," and some others—

Resolved, That the Democratic Association of St. Louis have full and abiding confidence in the talents, political integrity, experience, firmness and enlightened liberality of Shadrach Penn, Jr., editor of the Missouri Reporter, that in his course as the conductor of the leading Democratic press in Missouri, he has done honor to himself and the party, and that he deserves the continued and undivided support of the Democracy of Missouri.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, and son, spent a couple of days in this place the first of the week. Mr. C. visits our State on private business.

Col. Benton is in St. Louis.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We learn from the committee appointed for that purpose sometime since, that they have decided not to give a public dinner on that day. An Address will be delivered, however, in the College, which, in addition to the Masonic proceedings that are to take place on that day, and a Temperance meeting which is to be held in the afternoon, together with the Ball at night, will afford amusement of a varied enough nature to please the most fastidious.

The editor of the Pilot has been practising on his motto of "freedom of speech and thought" rather too extensively for a portion of his democratic brethren. He expressed himself sometime since "unqualifiedly in favor of distrusting the State" for which, a "friend," at home, a correspondent of the "Democrat," and the "Missouri Standard," have assailed him in rather an unkind manner. He knows the "squad" that thus attack him—by what motives they are influenced—and if he don't convince them they have "waked up" wrong passenger" ere long, we are no judges of "human nature," as Sam Slick would say.

We feel under great obligations to our New Franklin friend. When we pass that way, we'll look in.

The Steam Boat Alexander Scott recently made a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis in four days, 7 hours and 15 minutes, being equal to twenty miles per hour dead water.

### PRESIDENT TYLER'S RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 9th inst., gives the following account of President Tyler's reception in that city:

"RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Tyler and suite arrived at the outer depot yesterday afternoon about twenty minutes to three o'clock. Previous to the cars coming in sight, a few persons in carriages, some on horseback, and others on foot, amounting in all probably to three hundred, had congregated in the vicinity of the depot, to observe the spectacle. To those who were present on a similar occasion, on the 6th of February, 1841, when Gen. Harrison, then President elect of the United States, arrived at the same place, the contrast must have been remarkably striking. Every place wherever a human foot could then rest, was covered. Young and old, 'good men and true,' wives and daughters—all had assembled to venerate the man for his virtues, and pay him the just tribute of respect in honor of his high office. Every eye was eager to behold, every heart was warmed with enthusiasm, and every tongue anxious to resound, in universal acclamation, the sage, the hero, the statesman and the patriot's welcome. The inspiring notes of martial music arose from the immense throng—the military with their waving plumes, regimentals and burnished armor, did homage to the reception—the horse-moat cannon rent the air with its thunders, and all conspired to echo a glorious welcome. Lol the hero was seen approaching in the distance, escorted by true friends followed by a long line of carriages, and a cavalcade of over four hundred carriages. Anon the deep toned cannon declared his approach, and soon he was embosomed among thirty thousand of his fellow-citizens, all profoundly respecting both the man and the high office to which he had been chosen. Nor did the scene end here. With his venerable locks uncovered floating in the breeze, he was borne in a carriage slowly down Baltimore street, followed by an immense train. Every window in every house was crowded with spectators and decked with beauty. Snow-white handkerchiefs waved therefrom in thousands, as chaste emblems of an affectionate welcome. The streets and sidewalks were like a sea of upturned faces—but one voice could be heard, as the war-worn hero alighted at Barnum's, and that was—'hail to the chief!'"

"But how forcible the contrast on the occasion of yesterday. A few scattered carriages, amounting to probably half a dozen, a few persons on horseback, and a small number here and there awaited the arrival of Mr. Tyler. No martial music went forth, nor were there any soldiers or glittering arms; nor what was more to be lamented, did there seem to be any enthusiasm. Many looked as though they desired to honor the office if it been separated from the man, but they feared doing one, lest they might be accused of intending the other. A coldness and indifference, for which we could but feel sorry, was there, however arrived, nor was it known but by the snoring puffing of the locomotive. The cars halted—and he was helped by a chosen few into a carriage. At this juncture, one solitary cannon opened its mouth, and spoke aloud, but the echo seemed to fall dead upon the air and solemn as the 'minute gun at sea.' All now being in readiness, the escort consisting of the committee, forming a train of only two barouches, five hacks and nineteen persons on horseback, moved off for the place of destination. As it passed—not slowly, but at an unusually rapid pace down Baltimore street; the pavements were not much more thronged than on ordinary occasions. Men moved to and fro in pursuit of their business, as if no extraordinary personage had been expected; or more properly speaking, as though they were not aware that a friend was about to pay them a visit."

"The windows exhibited but few spectators and few smiling faces. No white waving handkerchiefs, save two, were seen, and they, like the modest flower ashamed to bloom, soon retired from view. The small band with the nation's chief in charge, soon reached Barnum's, where, in presence of a comparatively few spectators, and a number of indifferent bystanders, the President alighted, was conducted within, and for the space of an hour received the congratulations of those who felt disposed to extend him the right hand of fellowship, and of respect to the office accidentally conferred upon him."

"The President and suite, accompanied by the mayor and several gentlemen of the committee, visited the theatre last evening. On entering the box set apart for him, the orchestra struck up 'Hail Columbia,' and he was saluted by several rounds of applause from a portion of the audience. The President and suite, accompanied by a committee of gentlemen from Baltimore, left at half past 5 o'clock this morning in an extra train of cars for Philadelphia."

"We can't give the particulars of that fight promised in our last, from the fact that it did not come off. Mr. Elliott pockets the words 'liar, poltroon and scoundrel,' as complacently as did some gentlemen in these parts. What are the hard to do with old Shad? He out talks—out writes them—and intimates if they are not satisfied, he will 'gutter' them."

"A lady in this county, who has been so unfortunate as to marry a whig husband—a subscriber to the Boon's Lick Times—subscribed for the Pilot, the other day, and bargained to pay it in chickens!—[Glasgow Pilot.]

"Well; be it your province to 'Pilot' the 'unfortunate' 'weaker ones,' and the 'chickens,' whilst we essay to regulate the 'lords of creation' by the 'Times.'"

"THE DIFFERENCE.—In St. Louis, it takes one editor to put another in the gutter; in Fayette, it takes three—[Pinks.]

### THE STOLEN TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the President of the Bank of New York, in relation to certain of the stolen Treasury Notes which that Bank purchased, inasmuch as they bore no appearance of cancellation. The Secretary states that the notes described were a portion of the stolen package, and intimates that the marks of cancellation were extracted by chemical process. He therefore regards such notes as altered and forged, and says that there is no mode provided by law for paying a second time a Treasury note, or any other evidence of a debt or claim against the United States, which has been once paid. He adds:

"It will become the duty of Congress to consider what course should be adopted, under the circumstances, to save from loss and injury those who have been defrauded by having received the paid and cancelled notes of the Government, and to provide the means of discriminating between those who received such in good faith and in the usual course of business, and those who received them under suspicious circumstances, or who may have purchased them at less than their known value. To that body, as being alone competent to dispose of the question, I must therefore, refer you, with the assurance of my conviction that it will do whatever justice or sound policy may require."

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.—There is now one hundred and thirty convicts in the Penitentiary at this place, says the Jefferson Inquirer. We have visited this institution since it came into the hands of Messrs. Brown and Richmond, and were much pleased with its appearance and management. The convicts are principally all taken out of their cells during the day. The cells are furnished with two beds, except a few, and are kept very neat and clean.—Some cells are furnished with a wash stand and basin, and present the appearance of a neat and comfortable sleeping room.

The rope manufactory is now established; the shed being within the walls, prevents it from being as long as desired for the number of workmen that can be employed.—They have not yet commenced the manufacturing of tobacco so extensively, we presume, as they intend, so soon as they can get the materials. This we hope will afford a ready market to our farmers for their tobacco and hemp. Messrs. Brown and Richmond have, so far, evidently showed a willingness to do justice to the institution and the State, as far as lies in their power.

### LOSS OF THE "GILES."

The steamer "Giles," from this port to Boonville, while under a heavy head of steam, struck with tremendous force at Franklin, in the neighborhood of Alsop's bar. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of the crew, she went immediately down, and is now lying a perfect wreck. She is said to be well insured, the loss falling upon three offices,—the "Crisis" office in Arator, "Citizen's" in Jefferson, and a small one in "South West." A consultation will be immediately held, as we learn, to decide upon the propriety of raising her, but as she has long been known as a perfect hulk, carrying large quantities of offensive bilge, it is conjectured that if raised, she will be put on the dock, replanked, and so far cut and spliced as to justify an alteration of her name under the act of Congress. By this means some hope is entertained of being able to deceive passengers, a thing impossible while she runs with the notorious name of "Giles" on her wheel-house.

TARTAR ON THE TEETH.—M. La Baume, a French Dentist, has ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will in a few days remove the tartar, thus obviating the necessity for filing or scraping them, which so often injures the enamel. He further recommends the use of powdered charcoal and tincture of thassany afterwards, which effectually, in his opinion, prevents the formation of tartar.

"We are very sorry our correspondent, 'Solomon Senex,' did not comply with an indispensable rule of ours, to-wit—sending his name with his communication. His production, in some respects, is a little too pointed, but had he complied with the above rule, this objection could have been obviated, and we should willingly have given it a place, as no injury could have arisen, and it might have been the means of enabling some persons to 'see themselves as others see them,' thereby 'from many a blunder freeing them.'"

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier states that to drench with a junk bottle full of strong sage tea, will cure the botts.

EVEN WITH HIM.—An Eastern editor says he was married on the Monday that Prince Albert was, and the Prince and he are coincident in some other matters, especially that each have now a little Prince, and two little Princesses to cheer them in their declining years.

IMAGINATION.—Imagination is the power of painting with the mind; the coloring of both is generally too gaudy for the simple truth of nature.

### LATER FROM CANTON.

The New York Tribune of the 6th says: The ship Natchez, Capt. Waterman, arrived at this port yesterday in ninety-two days from Canton—the quickest passage ever made. She brings full cargoes of teas and silks to Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, with five passengers. Canton papers to the 28th February have been received.

A letter from Chusan, dated February 6th, published in the Canton Register, states "that the Emperor is in reality preparing for war, which it is to be hoped, will never again take place. The news, of course, we have from the Chinese, several of whom have had conversations with Mr. Gutzlaff on the subject. We are anxiously expecting to hear something further of what you are doing at the southward, and every body here is in a state of excitement."

Letters from Canton of the 21st state that rumors were rife of an intended attack on the foreign factories, the house more immediately threatened being that occupied by Messrs. Morrison & Thorn. Chinese interpreters. Up to the 22d, every thing, however, remained silent.

A fire broke out at Macao on the 23d, which, for a time, threatened the destruction of several large buildings, but by prompt exertions, it was confined to two small dwellings.

There is little intelligence from Canton; tranquility is restored and all appears to be quiet. The Chinese are rebuilding the Bogue forts.

The small pox is making frightful ravages among the Portuguese and Chinese inhabitants of Macao, and the neighboring villages; the death bell is heard every day.

EXECUTION OF THE REBELS IN MANILA. The Register learns by private advices of the execution of the rebels of part of the 3d regiment of the line.

On the fifth of February upwards of eighty of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; forty-one were executed on the 9th and the others on the 11th instant—each day at 7 A. M. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

A pretty prude, sauntering on the sands at Cape May, with her sentimental swain, was so shocked by his indelicate allusion to the "heaving bosom" of the ocean that she discarded him forthwith.

A MODEST MAN.—Some old bachelor at the South advertises for a wife and says that he will marry the first woman he meets who has the following requisites:—

"A good temper, health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, fine figure, good connections, domestic habits, good spirits, resources of amusement, conversation, talents, elegant manners, modesty, virtue and money."

Should he be so fortunate as to find such a woman, we should like to know if there are any more in the same neighborhood.

Some person has discovered that there are times when a man feels just as well as he does at other times—but it doesn't last long, if it goes off soon.

The "Ladies' Companion" for June is an elegant number. Several writers of known ability have contributed choice articles to its columns. The engravings are splendid. It contains also a plate of Fashions and a piece of Music. It is published by W. W. Snowden, No. 109 Fulton Street, New York, at \$3.00 per annum.

The "Artist and Lady's World," for June. This monthly is the new issue of the "Artist and Lady's World" united. Its contents are excellent. It is edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens and Mr. Peterson. It is handsomely gotten up and is published at the low rate of \$2.00 per annum. Address C. J. Peterson, No. 93 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

We understand the Locusts' have made their appearance in many places in the East, in such great swarms "that they devour everything green."—Our feelings for the Editor of the "Statesman" induce us to hope they will lose their devouring propensities before they reach these parts.

MORALS.—We clip the following from the Baton Rouge, (La.) Gazette of Saturday May 20th:

"Go to Church to-morrow, everybody; don't fail. After church go to the Circus. The entertainments of the day consist of both."

We should like the entertainments of Baton Rouge, on Sunday, "decidedly rich."

There is a boy in New Orleans, so lazy that he writes Andrew Jackson thus—[Grew Jackson. That's equal to the way the fellow spelt Psalm Books. It was thus—Sam Buz.—Lowell Courier.]

But this is not equal to the way a young man spelt finds. It was thus—Phiboz.—New Bedford Bulletin.

Nor the lad who spelt fidget—Phidget.—Prov. Chron.

Nor the merchant tailor who advertised Bum-bersen Knack Stalks fur sail.—Ariel.

Nor the young lady who spelt fleas. It was thus—Phlece.—Times.

How does General Green of the Fayette "Times" come out—Statesman.

We have most gotten over it; how is it with yourself?

Some fair one of Glasgow sent the editor of the "Pilot" a bunch of roses in a silver cup. We too, have had flowers sent us in—all but the "silver cup."

### 4th of July Ball.

There will be a B A L given at the "Fay. etc Hall" on the Evening of the 4th of July. Tickets—\$2.00.

A committee of the Presbytery of Missouri, appointed for the purpose, will meet in Fayette, on Friday the 7th of July, to install Rev. D. Coulter, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayette. The meeting will continue over Sabbath. There will be several ministers in attendance. Installation Sermon on Friday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Wm. G. Bell. Charge to pastor by Dr. Goodrich, and Charge to Church by Rev. R. L. McAfee.

### COMMERCIAL.

St. Louis, June 19.

Flour, we learn, flagged a little on Saturday. Sales of country brands are reported at \$4 25. City Mills only sold by retail. Wheat \$5 80 cents.

The following sales of tobacco were made at the Planters' Warehouse: Passed: 11 hds., 1 at \$2 35, 1 at 2 60, 1 at 2 70, 2 at 3 00, 1 at 3 05, 1 at 3 30, 1 at 3 35, 1 at 3 40, 1 at 3 50, and 1 at 4 15. Refused: 16 hds., 1 at \$1 00, 1 at 1 30, 1 at 1 35, 1 at 1 40, 1 at 1 55, 1 at 1 65, 1 at 1 70, 1 at 1 75, 1 at 2 00, 1 at 2 15, 1 at 2 25, 1 at 2 40, 2 at 2 55, and 1 at 2 65.

There were 18 hds. sold at private sale—terms not given, but we understand an advance on the above prices. Arrived at the Levee 225 hds.

BALTIMORE, June 9, P. M.

Flour, good mixed brands, \$5 a \$5 64.

Tobacco.—The receipts continue very large, the inventories this week amounting to 1,800 hds. The demand both for Maryland and Ohio tobacco has been brisk throughout the week, and former prices are fully supported. The sales comprise a large portion of the receipts, leaving but little in the hands of commission merchants, and that mostly of inferior and common descriptions. We quote as before, viz: inferior and common Maryland, \$2 50 a 3 50; medium to good, \$4 a 5; good, \$5 50 a 6; and fine, \$6 a 12. The sales of Ohio are within the following rates, viz: common to middling, \$3 a 4 50; good, \$5 a 6; fine red and wrappery, \$6 50 a \$10; fine yellow, \$7 50 a \$10; and extra wrappery, \$11 a 13.

CINCINNATI, June 14.

Flour.—Sales at \$4 45—and about 140 bbls. at \$4 50 inspected—the balance was held at the latter price, but was not all sold last night. City Mills are holding firm at \$5 00.

Wheat.—We were made at 19½, and at 19½ at the River.

Provisions.—We noted a large sale of about 200,000 lbs. Sides and Shoulders at 4½ a lb., chiefly for the lower Mississippi markets, and the coasting trade.

New York, June 8.

There is more animation in flour, but at a trifle less in price. Ohio and Michigan \$5 12, \$4 94, and some mixed brands at \$4 88; 400 Georgetown at \$5 12, and some Alexandria at \$2, 2,000 bushels wheat sold at \$1 10, or a little less; 700 bushels at \$1 11, and one or two small principles at more.

Ohio pork sold at \$3 50 and \$3 50, city inspection; old pork \$3 and \$3 50. 125 bbls. very prime Ohio lard brought 6½ per lb.

Tobacco.—There has been but little done by auction this week. By private sale 40 hds. Kentucky sold from 4 to 4½; 140 bales Cuba for export, and 190 St. Domingo to the trade, at prices not transpired, comprise the transactions of the week.

Wheat.—The sales have been quite small. Sinal at \$12½ and Outshot at \$190.

Money.—There never was before a time in our country when money was so plenty among all classes of merchants as now. A house which a few days ago made a sale by auction to the grocers, amounting to \$150,000, and offered to make a discount at the rate of seven per cent. for cash, received but twenty thousand dollars in notes. The rate of discount on lists of good notes, without endorsement, is five per cent., and for selections, four per cent.

### BANKRUPTS.

#### SECOND NOTICE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY. District of Missouri.—June Term, 1843. No. 442. OVERTON S. MAZON, of Howard County, was on the 8th September 1842, declared a Bankrupt, and the 14th Sept. next, set for the hearing of his petition for a final discharge and certificate thereof, at the City of Jefferson; then and there his creditors and others interested may show cause why such discharge and certificate should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 729. WASHINGTON L. BLANTON, of Howard County, was on the 10th June, 1843, declared a Bankrupt, and the 14th Sept. next, set for the hearing of his petition for a final discharge and certificate thereof, at the City of Jefferson; then and there his creditors and others interested may show cause why such discharge and certificate should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 730. RICHARD THURMAN, of Howard County, was at same time declared a Bankrupt, same time and place set for hearing his similar petition; his creditors and others interested may show cause in like manner. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 786. ELZA TRACY, of Howard County, was at the same time declared a Bankrupt, same time and place set for hearing his similar petition; his creditors and others interested may show cause in like manner. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 458. EDMUND C. TERRELL, of Howard County, was on the 8th Sept. 1842, declared a Bankrupt, and the 14th Sept. next, set for the hearing of his petition for a final discharge and certificate thereof, at the City of Jefferson; then and there his creditors and others interested may show cause why such discharge and certificate should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 437. AARON VAUGHN, of Howard County, was on the 5th Sept. 1842, declared a Bankrupt, and the 14th Sept. next, set for the hearing of his petition for a final discharge and certificate thereof, at the City of Jefferson; then and there his creditors and others interested may show cause why such discharge and certificate should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

No. 460. PETER M. JACKSON, of Howard County, was on the 10th Sept. 1842, declared a Bankrupt, and the 14th Sept. next, set for the hearing of his petition for a final discharge and certificate thereof, at the City of Jefferson; then and there his creditors and others interested may show cause why such discharge and certificate should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

June 24th, 1843. 15—11

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. For the District of Missouri.

No. 1225. In the matter of RICHARD W. CARTER. On the 24th day of Feb. 1843, Richard W. Carter filed his petition in the District Court, for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law; Whereupon, it is ordered that the 4th day of Sept. next, be set for the hearing said petition in said Court, at the City of Jefferson, when and where all interested may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. Tests, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

B. F. Hickman, Sol.

June 17th, 1843. 14—5w